L 11213-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AR6020079 SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/66/000/001/V089/V089

48

AUTHOR: Khesin, G. L.; Kostin, I. Kh.

TITLE: Experimental method for studying stress waves by optical polarization 26

SOURCE: Ref zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 1V723

REF SOURCE: Sb. Polyarizats. optich. metod issled. napryazheniy, M., Nauka, 1965, 107-121

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, light polarization, model, high speed photography, motion picture photography

ABSTRACT: The authors consider materials for models, units for fixing stress waves, methods for applying a dynamic load, a circuit and unit for synchronization, and applicable types of photography. Characteristics are given for high speed motion picture cameras as well as for light sources. The use of the given experimental method is illustrated by photographs of band patterns taken under photoregistration and "time magnifier" conditions. Bibliography of 17 titles. A. I. Surkov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 14, 20

Card 1/1 jb

ACC NR: AT7002114 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0295/0304

AUTHOR: Marshak, Yu. I.; Savost'yanov, V. N.; Khesin, G. L.; Shvey, Ye. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Simulation of thermal stresses in structural engineering

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po polyarizatsionno-opticheskomu metodu issledovaniya napryazheniy. 5th, Leningrad, 1964. Polyarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod issledovaniya napryazheniy (Polarizing-optical method of investigating stresses); trudy konferentsii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966, 295-304

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, thermal stress, structural engineering, temperature measurement, thermocouple

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with an investigation of stresses in building structures and structural elements subjected to effects of stationary and quasi-stationary thermal fields. Two methods were employed: 1) models subjected to "freezing" and "unfreezing" of deformations, and 2) models exposed to a simulated temperature field, approximating one occuring under real conditions. The wide application of the "freezing" and "unfreezing" techniques, combined with their further development, allowed the transition from the solution of relatively simple problems to solution of complex two- and three-dimensional problems. Based on experimental data, obtained from

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7002114

"unheated" models, a method for construction of graphs of stress fields due to "unit" thermal effects in nondimensional coordinate systems was developed for the class of problems that can be reduced to a plane, or a ring (having a central aperture of any complex shape) to which an axisymmetrical thermal field is applied. Using these graphs, constructed on the basis of a limited number of experiments, by means of a simple computation, the stresses (or stress concentration coefficients for the characteristic points) in the structures of the shape used for the development of the graphs can be determined for the effects of an arbitrary axisymmetrical thermal field. The method is illustrated by the analyses of the stresses in a ring with a central aperture, and a thin-walled building structure. In the first case, an axisymmetric thermal field was applied; in the second case, a large temperature gradient was assumed to exist. A scale model of the structure was built of epoxy resin plates. In conclusion, a method for displaying a temperature field on an oscilloscope is described. The temperatures in the various points of the models were measured by thermocouples connected through a scanning rotary switch to the *Y* input of the scope. The sweep was generated in a conventional manner by connecting the *X* input to a variable voltage divider operated synchronously with the scanning switch. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,13/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7002131 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0667/0684

AUTHOR: Kostin, I. Kh.; Smirnov, Yu. G.; Strel'chuk, N. A.; Khesin, G. L.; Shaposhnikov, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: An investigation, using the dynamic photoelasticity method, of pressure waves due to an explosion (a concentrated impulse in single phase and polyphase regions)

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po polyarizatsionno-opticheskomu metodu issledovaniya napryazheniy. 5th, Leningrad, 1964. Polyarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod issledovaniya napryazheniy (Polarizing-optical method of investigating stresses); trudy konferentsii. Leningrad. Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966, 667-684

TOPIC TAGS: explosive, shock wave, pressure effect, elastic deformation, elastic stress, elastic wave, light polarization, explosive

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of pressure waves due to concentrated explosions in homogeneous and nonhomogeneous media are reported. Two main problems were investigated: the nature and propagation of pressure waves in homogeneous semi-infinite regions (explosion of small amounts of lead nitride in or on an epoxy plate of 250 × 300 × 4 mm), and in nonhomogeneous regions (explosion of small fixed amounts of lead nitride in an epoxy plate 360 × 260 × 4 mm, with the plate per-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7002131

forated by apertures of various shapes). The experiments were recorded using polarized light with a photographic camera. 1. Pressure waves due to an explosion in an infinite plate: The pressure waves in this experiment consisted of a compression phase and a subsequent extension phase. The higher harmonics appearing after the extension wave are for practical purposes negligible. The ratio of compression phase to extension phase amplitudes depends on the size of the explosive charge and the distance from the epicenter of the explosion. It was found that the wavelength increases initially with increasing charge to a certain value. An additional increase in charge does not contribute to a further increase in wavelength. 2. Distribution of pressure waves near a free surface: In this experiment the propagation and the characteristics of the pressure wave due to an explosion some distance from the surface within a plate were recorded. 3. The mechanisms of dislocations within the medium and on the free surface. 4. The reflection and refraction of pressure waves in laminated media: These phenomena were observed in two- and three-layer media for varying depths of charge location. The propagation of pressure wave through a plate containing round, elliptical, and other apertures was investigated in three series of experiments. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 15,19,20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7002129 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0521/0528

AUTHORS: Vorontsov, V. L.; Moskalev, V. A.; Nagibina, I. M.; Omel'chenko, L. I.; Khesin, G. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determining the sum of principal stresses with the aid of interferometers

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po polyarizatsionno-opticheskomu metodu issledovaniya napryazheniy. 5th, Leningrad, 1964. Polyarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod issledovaniya napryazheniy (Polarizing-optical method of investigating stresses); trudy konferentsii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966, 521-528

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, optics, optic measurement, optic method, light interference, interferometer, multibeam interferometer

ABSTRACT: The construction and performance of a device used for the measurement of principal stresses in materials are described. The work was done at the Leningrad Institute of Precise Mechanics (Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki) and the Moscow Structural Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut). The device is the triple-plate interferometer IT (see Fig. 1). The interferometer consists of three light-separating covers A, B, and C set on glass plates. The light paths are shown in Fig. 1: rays 1 and 2 form the interference pattern of greatest intensity, and all calculations are referenced to these two. The variation of the

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT7002129

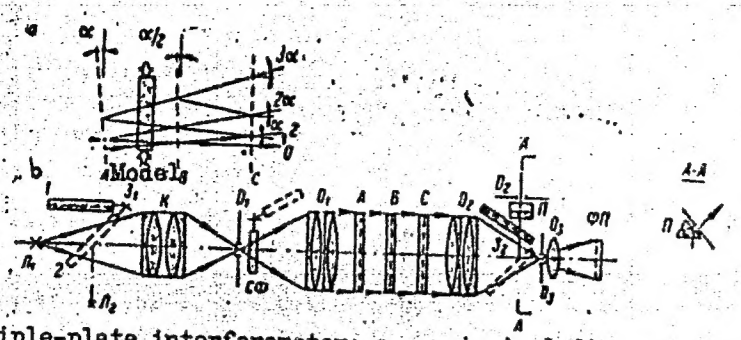


Fig. 1. Triple-plate interferometer: a - principal diagram of the device; b - optical diagram of the interferometer; $Л_1$ - DRSh-250 lamp; $Л_2$ - SIs-76 lamp; $З_1$ - rotating mirror for source shift; K - condenser; D_1 - input diaphragm; СФ - light filter; $О_1$ - collimator objective; $О_2$ - camera objective; A,B,C - interferometer plates; $З_2$ - rotating "ocular-photo" mirror; D_2 and D_3 - output diaphragms; П - rotating ocular prism; $О_3$, ФП - photo attachment

distance between the light-separating covers may be equated with the length of the optical paths of the first and second beams. The path difference between paths 1 and 2 is given by

$$\Delta = N\lambda = 2t(n-1),$$

Card 2/3

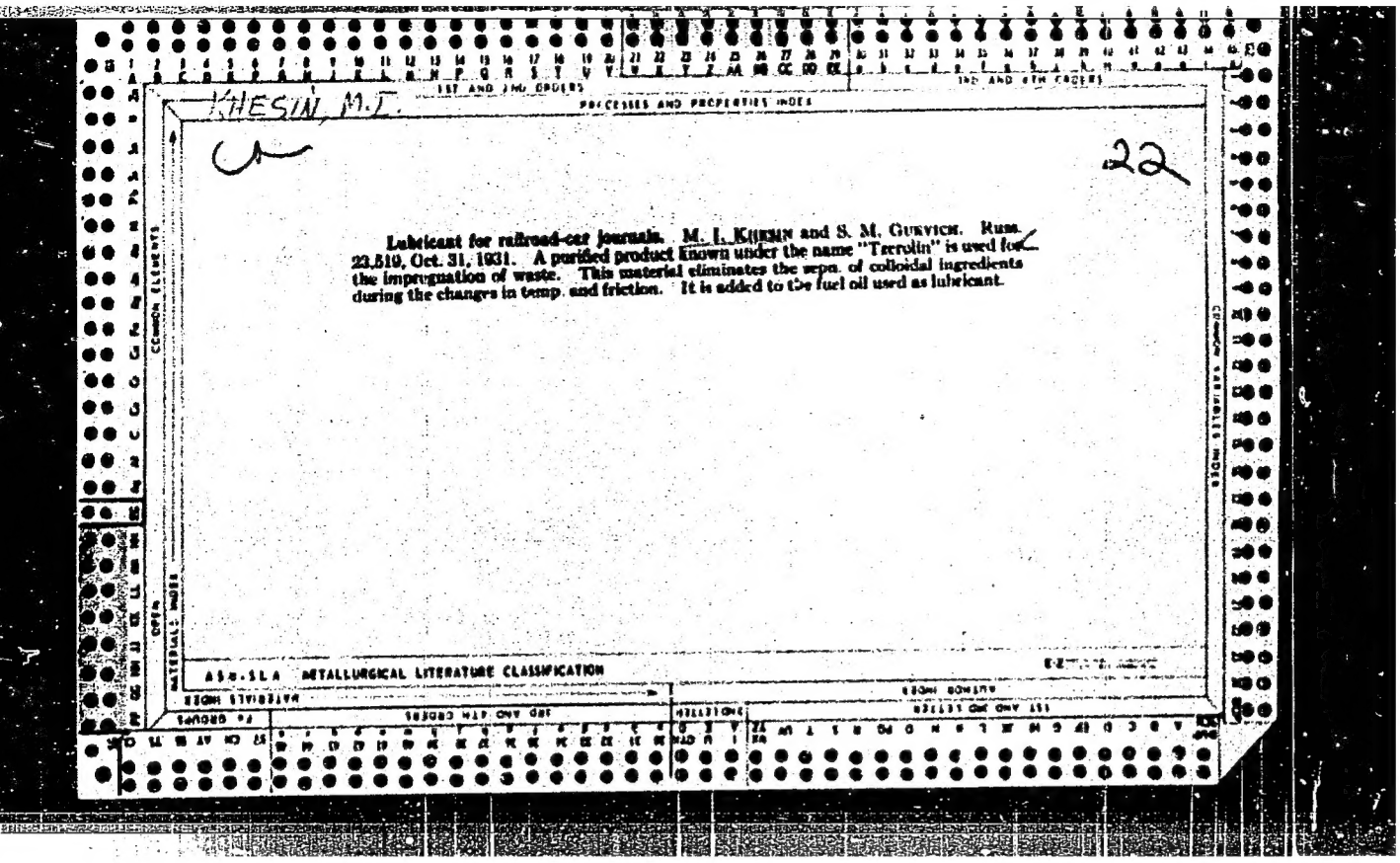
KHESIN, L.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moskva)

Treatment of male genital tuberculosis with A.D.Speranskii's intravenous bismuth carbonate. Urologiia no.4:27-30 O-D '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(TUBERCULOSIS, MALE GENITAL, therapy,
bismuth carbonate, intravenous)
(BISMUTH,
carbonate, ther. of tuberc., male genital)

KHESIN, Mikhail Abramovich; SUKHAREVA, R.A., red.

[Takeoff and landing devices for airplanes; survey of foreign patents] Vzletno-posadochnye ustroistva dlia samoletov; obzor inostrannykh patentov. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t patentnoi informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issl. 1963. 35 p. (MIRA 18:5)

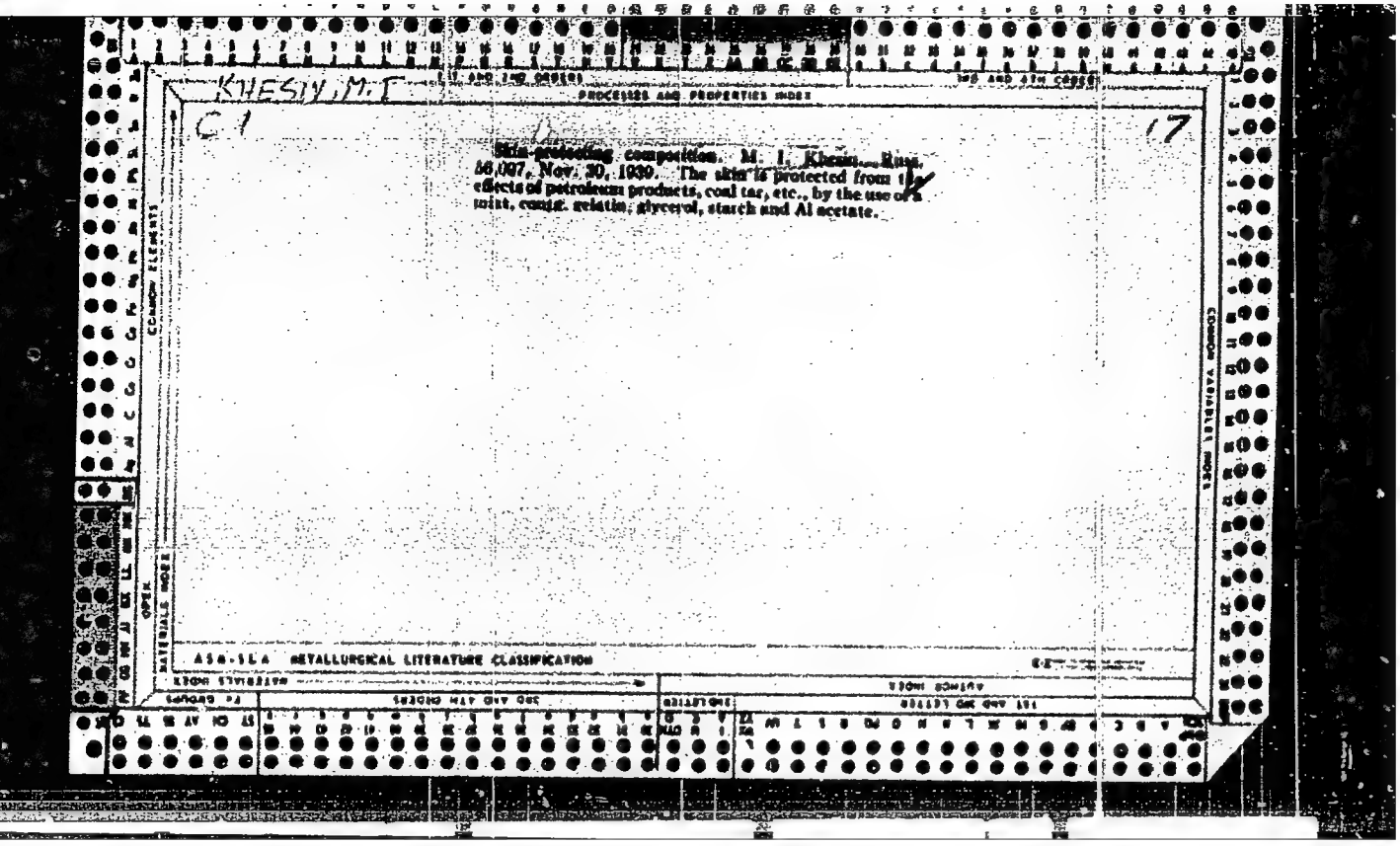


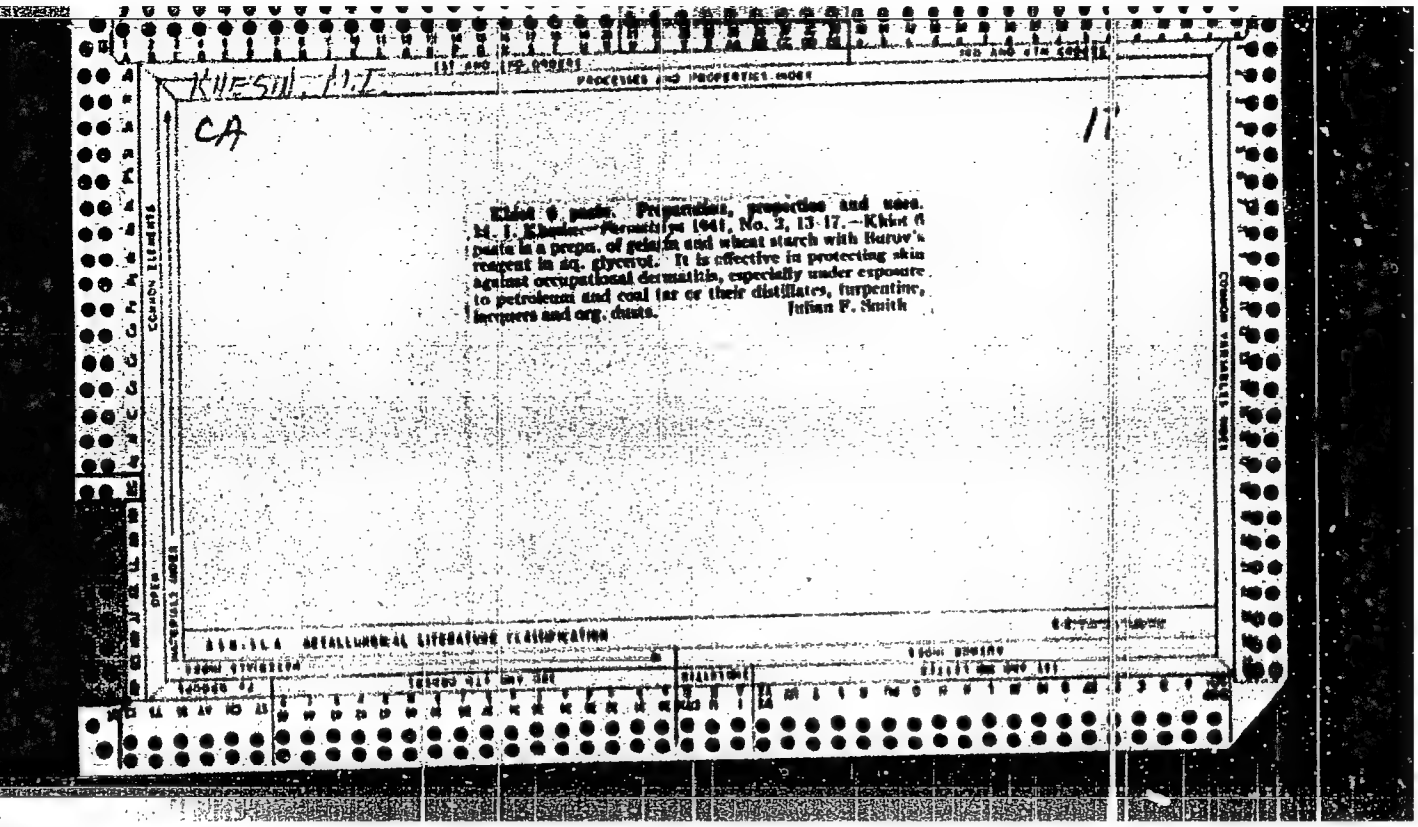
KHESIN, M.I.

22

Lubricant for railroad-car journals. M. I. KHESIN and S. M. GURVICH. Russ. 23,519, Oct. 31, 1931. A purified product known under the name "Terrolin" is used for the impregnation of waste. This material eliminates the sepn. of colloidal ingredients during the changes in temp. and friction. It is added to the fuel oil used as lubricant.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Khist 6 paste. Preparation, properties and uses. M. I. Khaskin. Parfumerie 1941, No. 2, 13-17.—Khist 6 paste is a prepn. of gelatin and wheat starch with Burov's reagent in aq. glycerol. It is effective in protecting skin against occupational dermatitis, especially under exposure to petroleum and coal tar or their distillates, turpentine, lacquers and org. dusts. Julian F. Smith

KHESIN, M.I., insh.

Designing 110-kv substations with short-circuiters. Prom. energ. 13 no.5:22-23 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Elektroproyekt.
(Electric substations) (Electric switchgear)

KURTSMAN, B.A.; KIESIN, M.I.

Direct starting of the SDM-1500-2 synchronous motor with a K-250-61-1 turbocompressor. Prom.energ. 15 no.5:61-62 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut "Elektroproyekt". (Electric motors, Synchronous)

KHESIN, M.I.; SHEVELEVICH, S.A.

Furaplast, a new preparation for the treatment of minor traumas. Vest. derm. i ven. 38 no.3:89 Mr '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Zdravpunkt Khar'kovskoy parfyumernoy fabriki.

KHESIN, M.I.; MEL'NIK, S.M.; KOGAN, M.S.

Paste for discoloring dyes on the skin. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.2:85-86 F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz zavoda khimicheskikh reaktivov, Khar'kov.

KHESIN, M.I., inzh. (Moskva); KUDRYSHOV, S.A., inzh. (Kuybyshev)

Use of closed-loop networks in supplying power to industrial enterprises. Elektrichestvo no.3:92-93 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

RYBAKIN, Sergey Vladimirovich; PONOMAREV, Yuliy Mikhaylovich; KHESIN, Mikhail Senderovich; NIKOLAYENKO, N.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; LIBERMAN, S.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The manufacture of cast iron utensils] Proizvodstvo chugunnoi posudy. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1956. 158 p. (MLRA 9:11)

(Cast iron) (Kitchen utensils)

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1952

Khesin, Nison Senderovich

Bystrotverdeyushchiye smesi v liteynom proizvodstve (Rapid-hardening Mixtures in Foundry Practice) Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 94 p. 3,800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: S.V. Rybakin; Ed. of Publishing House: R. A. Belina; Tech. Ed.: S.P. Andreyev.

PURPOSE: This pamphlet is intended for engineering and technical personnel in foundries.

COVERAGE: The pamphlet offers a detailed description of modern foundry production methods using rapid-setting mixtures for making molds and cores. It also gives a general report on the experience of machine-building plants and metallurgical mills in using these mixtures in casting parts from various alloys, steel, cast iron, and non-ferrous metals. In addition, the process of solidification of these rapid-setting

Card 1/5

Card 5/5

GO/tal
8-5-59

KHESIN, R.

Role of the deoxyribonucleic acids in the process of bacterial transformations. p. 5.

ANALELE ROMINO-SOVIETICE. SERIA BIOLOGIE (Adademia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Studii Romino-Sovietic)
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 13, nO. 2, April/June 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession Index (EEAI), LC Vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

KHESIN, R. M.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Metabolism of phosphorus compounds in white-rat livers in relation to protein-deficient diets. S. [illegible] Kaplanskii, R. M. Khesin, and O. Zamyatkina (Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 22, 400-9 (1950)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 46, 10331a.—The subcutaneous injection of P^{32} into rats results in a 70% higher P level in the plasma of rats on a protein-deficient diet than in normal rats. The increased P^{32} level in the blood of rats on a protein-deficient diet conditions the greater incorporation of P^{32} into the various P compds. of the liver; this can lead to an erroneous conclusion that P metabolism in the liver is increased. The increased incorporation of P^{32} into P compds. may also be conditioned by a considerable decrease in the wt. of the liver when the vascular system of the liver and capillary permeability are relatively unchanged. The functions of the enzyme system which condition phosphorylation reactions in the livers of rats on low-protein diet are inhibited.

Claytos F. Holoway

GVOZDEV, V.A.; KHESIN, R.B.

Activation of amino acids in nuclei isolated from liver cells of rats. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.5:1226-1228 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.P.Aleksandrovym.
(CELL NUCLEI) (AMINO ACID METABOLISM)

KHESIN, R. V. PA 38T76

USSR/Medicine - Maternity - Pathology Nov 1947
Medicine - Flies

"Maternal Effect in Drosophila Melanogaster," R. V. Khesin, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk" Vol LVIII, No 4

Discusses continuance of maternal effects. However, author limits himself to but one phase of the many questions which surround this phenomenon. Made observations to determine the extent of this maternal effect, and how long and regularly this continues before the dominant features of the mother become secondary. Submitted by Academician I. I. Shmal'gauzen, 18 Apr 1947.

38T76

KHESIN, R. V. Zoology Inst, Moscow State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Physiological Difference between Two Populations of Drosophila Melanogaster,"

Dok Akad Nauk, 59, No 1, 1948

KHESIN, R. V. Zoology Inst, Moscow State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Mateinal Effect in Drosophila Melanogaster. Influence of the Genotype of the Mother on Speed of Development of Descendents"

Dok Akad Nauk, 59, No 3, 1948

KHESIN, R. V. PA 43/43T69

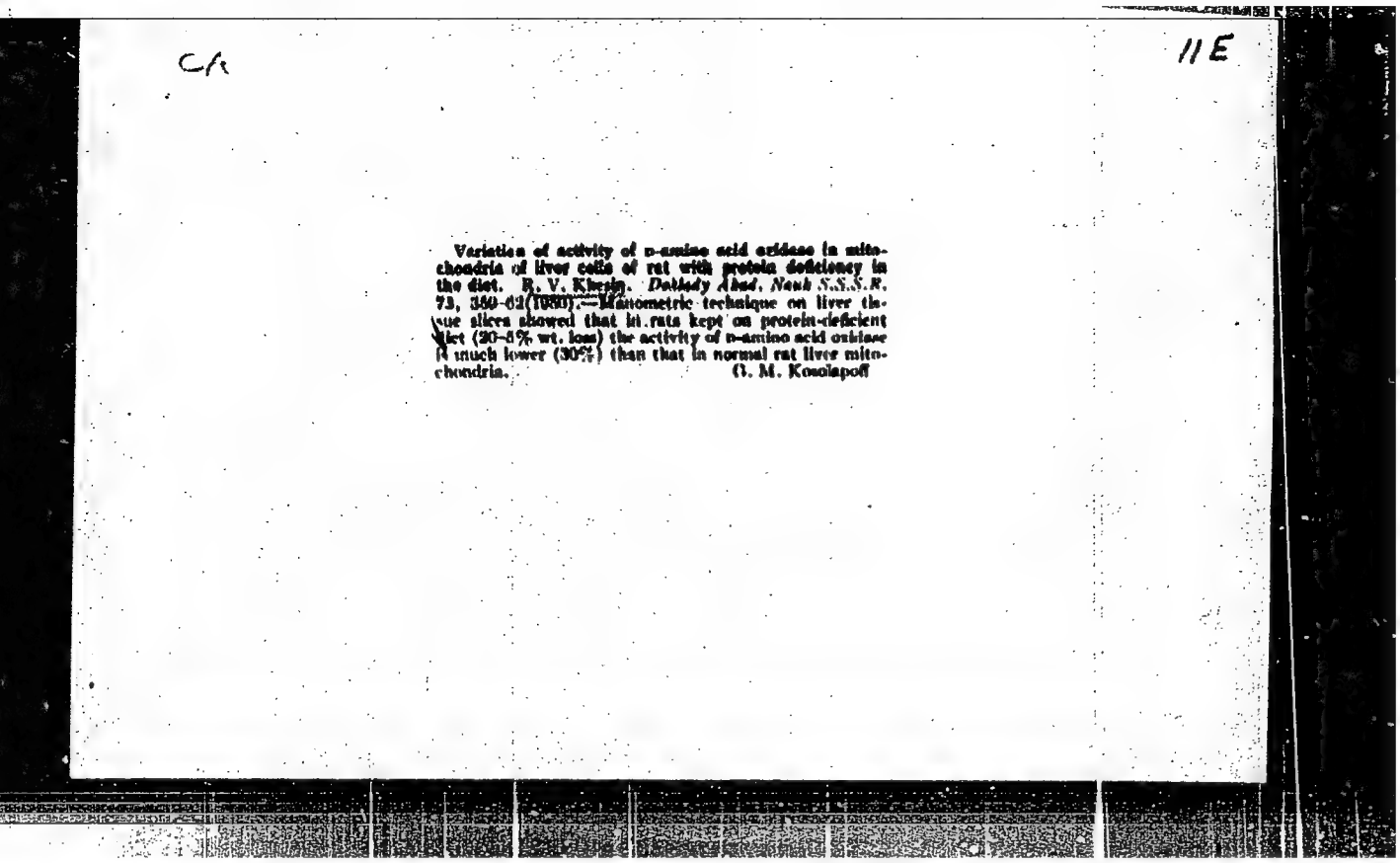
USSR/Medicine - Heredity Feb 1948
Medicine - Flies

"Duration of the Influence of the Maternal Genotype on the Character of the Evolution of Descendants in Drosophila Melanogaster," R. V. Khesin, 4 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 4

Gives tabular analysis of the difference between speeds of development of first generation females from different breeds of fly during each stage of ontogenesis. Submitted by Academician I. I. Shmal'-gauzen, 12 Nov 1947.

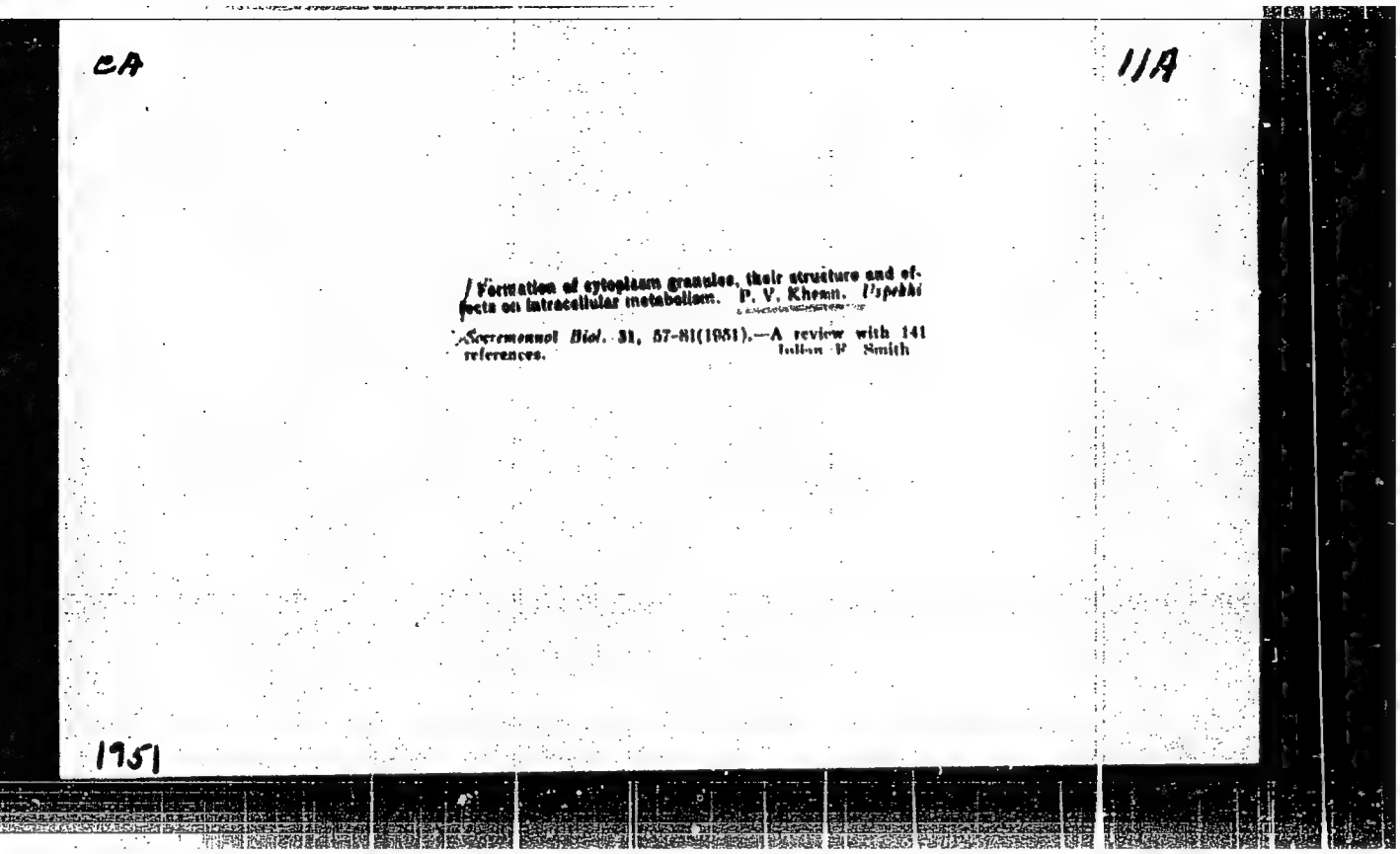
43T69



CA

11E

Variation of activity of D-amino acid oxidase in mitochondria of liver cells of rat with protein deficiency in the diet. R. V. Khesin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 349-52(1950).—Manometric technique on liver tissue slices showed that in rats kept on protein-deficient diet (20–8% wt. loss) the activity of D-amino acid oxidase is much lower (30%) than that in normal rat liver mitochondria. G. M. Kosolapoff



CA

11A

Formation of cytoplasm granules, their structure and effects on intracellular metabolism. P. V. Khenn. *Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biol.* 31, 57-81(1951).—A review with 141 references. Julian P. Smith

1951

CA

11F

Exchange of mitochondrium phosphorus of liver cells in rats during regeneration from partial hepatectomy. P. V. Khesin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 76, 105-8(1951). Isotope technique showed that in 20-30 hrs. after hepatectomy P metabolism reaches a peak, with max. rate of incorporation of P^{32} into ribonucleic acid. In mitochondria the exchange is slower than in total cytoplasm, but during the regeneration period P exchange is accelerated sharply in both, although mitochondria show a greater increase; an almost two-fold increase of the rate of exchange is found in the phosphoprotein fraction. Phospholipide fraction shows a smaller increase of the rate of incorporation. Thus mitochondria appear to play a significant role in the early processes of growth and reproduction of cells, particularly in the synthesis of protein materials. G. M. Kosolapoff

KHESIN, R. V. PA 24T2

USSR/Biology - Protein Synthesis Nov/Dec 52

"Rate of Ribonucleic Acid Phosphorus Exchange in Cytoplasm Structural Elements Under Various Physiological Conditions," R. V. Khesin

Biokhimiya, Vol 17, No 6, pp 664-675

Using radioactive phosphorus (P^{32}), found that the P exchange in the phospholipids of large cytoplasm granules is more rapid when there is an accelerated synthesis of proteins. The P exchange of ribonucleic acid is stimulated to a still greater extent under these conds. The results indicate that the large cytoplasm granules must participate directly in the intracellular synthesis of secretary as well as structural proteins.

24T2

24T2

KHESIN, R.V.

~~HESIN, R. V.~~

USSR/Medicine, Biology - Serum Albumin 21 Jun 52

"Localization of Serum Albumin in the Cells of Rat Liver and Its Discharge Into the Medium During the Incubation of Liver Sections," R. V. Hesin, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIV, No 6, pp 1209-1212

During incubation of liver sections, serum albumin accumlates in the incubation medium rather than the liver cells. This means that it is excreted during the process of respiration. Presented by Acad A. I. Oparin 14 Apr 52.

223T31

KHESIN, R. V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(3)

Formation of amylase by cytoplasmic granules isolated from the cells of the pancreas. R. V. Khesin (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 18, 462-74(1953).—Not less than half the amylase of the pigeon is found in the cytoplasmic granules and can be completely extd. The nuclei and cytoplasmic granules of the pancreas of the pigeon synthesize amylase in the presence of adenosinetriphosphoric acid (ATP), ketoglutarate and amino acids. The synthesis of amylase occurs in the secretory (zymogenic) granules in the period of their growth, only under aerobic conditions in the presence of non-protein substances formed by the mitochondria apparently with the aid of ATP. Upon the direct addition, to the medium of mitochondria-formed substances, amylase can be synthesized under anaerobic conditions and in the absence of ATP, indicating that ATP takes no direct part in the formation of peptide bonds in the synthesis of the amylase proteins and that such synthesis is not directly connected with the respiration of the granules. Protein synthesis can proceed for a time in isolated and incubated appropriate cellular elements of the pancreas. B. S. Levine

NIH full translation in /M

KHESIN, R.V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

(3)

Influence of protein deficiency on the metabolic rate of phosphoric compounds in animal organisms. S. Ya. Kaplanskii, O. G. Zamyatkina, and R. V. Khesin. *Biokhimiya* 18, 552-8(1953).—The blood vol. of rats fed a protein-deficient diet is reduced in proportion to loss in weight. The increase in the concn. of subcutaneously introduced P^{32} (on the basis of body weight) cannot be regarded as due to loss in blood vol. In such rats there is observed a sharp retardation in the P^{32} migration into the bones causing an increase in the P^{32} concn. in the blood, which in turn leads to an increase in the rate of P compds. in the liver and other organs (except the bones). Upon returning the animals to normal diets, the P^{32} concn. in the blood comes to normal levels, and the formation of P compds. in the liver due to the exptl. introduction of P^{32} is reduced. B. S. Levine

USSR

Protein metabolism in different structural elements of the cytoplasm of liver cells of white rats. K. V. Khesin (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 19, 407–18(1954).—Rats (200–300 g.) kept on a balanced normal diet were injected subcutaneously with methionine-S^{35} (I) and tyrosine-C^{14} (II). Their livers, freed from blood by perfusion, were homogenized, fractionated, purified (cf. *C.A.* 48, 12271e), and analyzed. I and II were incorporated into the structure of microsome proteins at a high rate and into the structure of protein granules and the centrifugates at lower rates. In these granules there are small mitochondria, which incorporate the amino acids at a very low rate, and large protein granules, exhibiting a more intensive rate of amino-acid inclusion. The rate of amino-acid inclusion into the total of the structural protein elements of rat liver is much less than into the protein elements of its serum albumin. After partial hepatectomy the rate of amino-acid incorporation into the protein granules exceeds the rate of amino-acid inclusion into the microsome proteins, indicating that the proteins of the 2 structural rat liver elements are of different constitution. Ribonucleic acid in the fraction of the large granules is concd. mainly in the granules of the upper layer and is found to a minor degree or not at all in the mitochondria. A parallelism was observed between the incorporation of the amino acids into the proteins of the structural rat liver elements and the inclusion of P^{32} into the ribonucleic acid of these elements. The large cytoplasmic granules play an important role in protein synthesis.

B. S. Levine

Khesin, R.B.

MD

✓Protein synthesis during the incubation of cytoplasmic granules isolated from liver cells. R. B. Khesin and S. K. Petrashkaite (State Med. Inst., Kaunas). *Biokhimiya* 20, 597-609(1955).—Livers of white rats were perfused with physiol. saline to remove all blood, weighed, and homogenized in a Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate soln. in which the Na^+ was replaced by K^+, and the Ca^{++} was eliminated and the cytoplasmic granules removed by repeated appropriate cold centrifugation and saline resuspension. The finally freed cytoplasmic granules were resuspended in the same type of Krebs-Ringer soln. and 0.6 ml. of this placed into a series of each of test tubes to which was added an appropriate selection of amino acids, 0.2-0.4 ml., protein-free medium previously incubated with suspended mytochondria and modified Krebs-Ringer soln. to make 1.0 ml. Test tubes were incubated at 28-30° for 30 min. after which were added 5 ml. H_2O and 1 ml. 50% CCl_3CO_2H and thoroughly mixed and coagulated proteins centrifuged down. The biuret reaction was used for the detn. of the synthesized proteins by the following special procedure: pptd. protein in tubes was clarified by the addn. of alc. and centrifuged down. To the sediment were added 6 ml. of 0.2*N* NaOH, incubated for 30 min. with shaking until sediment completely dissolved, 2 ml. of soln. was then added contg. $CuSO_4.5H_2O$ (0.75%), Na tartrate (2.25%), and KI (1.25%) in 0.2*N* NaOH. This was again incubated at 38° for 30 min. during which time the color development was completed. Tests were recorded photometrically by means of a green water filter. Results of photometric readings were converted to protein values with the aid of specially constructed standard nomographs. Results indicated that cytoplasmic granules incubated with appropriate amino acid mixts. can synthesize proteins only in the presence of substance previously elaborated by mitochondria. In the absence of appropriate amino acids the protein synthesis is sharply impeded. Such protein synthesis is most intensive when cytoplasmic granules of younger and more vigorously regenerating liver cells are used. Light, large granules isolated from cytoplasmic cells of the regenerating liver, likewise, synthesize proteins at a rate higher than do the microsomes isolated from the same tissue. In the case of normal liver tissue the synthesis of protein by the light large granules and the microsomes proceeds at the same rate. It was also corroborated that in the cells of the liver are present specific cytoplasmic granules which differ from mitochondria and microsomes. These granules are analogous to maturing zymogen granules of exocrine cells of the pancreas. It is believed that the function of these granules is to synthesize protein within the cells. S. Levine

Chair of Biochemistry

KHESIN-LUR'YE, R. B.,

"Role of the Structural Constituents of the Cytoplasm of Cells of the Liver and the Pancreas in the Processes of Protein Formation." (Dissertation for Degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences) Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh; Chair of Biology and Organic Chemistry of the Kaunas State Medical Inst. Moscow, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

Name: KHESIN-LUR'YE, Roman Veniaminovich

Dissertation: Role of the structural components of cytoplasm of liver and pancreas cells in problems of albumin synthesis

Degree: Doc Biol Sci

Affiliation: Kaunas State Med Inst

Defense Date, Place: 1 Mar 56, Council of Inst of Biochemistry imeni Bakh, Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 6 Apr 57

Source: BMVO 14/57

KHESYN, R. B.

"Cell Structure and protein Synthesis," a paper presented at the International Symposium on the Origin of Life on the Earth, Aug 57, Moscow.

KHESIN, R.B.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/5 Physiology,etc. May 58

2052. PROTEIN SYNTHESIS IN ISOLATED CYTOPLASMIC GRANULES (Russian text) - Khesin R.B., Petrashkaite S.K., Toliushis L.E. and Paulauskaite K.P. Dept. of Biochem., Kaunas State Med. Inst., Kaunas - BIOKHIMIIA 1957, 22/3 (501-515) Tables 11

Upon incubation of cytoplasmic granules isolated from the pancreatic cells of pigeon the total amount of proteins increases by 4.3%, while the total amount of synthesized protein (with due allowance for autolysis) is 9.1%. The fractions of large granules of the pigeon pancreas and of the rat liver are heterogeneous, consisting of mitochondria and lighter granules rich in RNA. Protein synthesis takes place upon incubation of granules of the second type. Protein formation upon incubation of isolated cytoplasmic granules lasts 15-20 min., after which decomposition of proteins begins to predominate over synthesis. Complete synthesis of proteins in the granules is possible only in the presence of all amino-acids, both essential and non-essential. Deficiency of a single amino-acid results in a stoppage or at least in a great retardation of protein formation. The presence of ATP is required.

(II, 1*)

KHESIN, R.B. (V.) (Moskva)

Role of desoyzribonucleic acids in bacterial transformations.
Usp.sovr.biol. 46 no.2:113-129 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:11)
(DESOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID)
(BACTERIA)

KHESIN, R. B.

17 (2)
AUTHORS: Rass, T. A., Broker, T. E., Goldfarb, D. M., SOV/20-129-6-61/69
Gorlenko, Zh. M., Ilyashenko, B. N.,
Tankina, V. P., Khesin, R. B.

TITLE: Infectious Properties of Injured Phages

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1421 - 1425 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: D. Fraser and co-workers (Ref 12) concluded from their investigations that the infectious activity of the destroyed preparations of phage T2 is related to the desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) which was liberated from the protein covers of the phage particles by the effect of urea. The results obtained by the authors, however, were rather divergent from bacteriophages by treatment with urea. The following bacteriophages were used: T2, DM (isolated from the soil by Z. N. Kokurina), and K-2 (obtained by P. I. Yershov, 2-y Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut, Second Moscow State Medical Institute, without cell the phages was tested on protoplasts (bacteria without cell walls). The authors obtained them from cells of the following bacterial strains by means of lysozyme according to R. Repaske

Card 1/4

that T2, T4, E. coli B (sensitive to phage T2 and DM) E. coli 600 (resistant to all three phages mentioned) and Sh. dys. Neucastle (obtained by P. I. Yershov, sensitive to K-2). Suspensions of phages, concentrated to 10^{12} particles in 1 ml, were treated with an 8 M urea solution. The purification of the solution of phages on intact cells was completely eliminated. The effect an activity of 0.0005 to 0.001% on protoplasts, as well as those concerns bacteria strains sensitive to phages as resistant to phages. Thus, this resulting activity cannot be due to the preservation of a few phage particles. Further experiments showed that the above residual infectivity is not related to the free DNA which has left the virus particles. Thus, it could be assumed that only the part of the DNA is active which is protected against the used desoxyribonuclease by other components of the phage (probably by proteins). In order to check this assumption, the proteins were separated from the preparations by phenol or chloroform. The preparations were completely inactivated in spite of the proved extensive separation of the proteins from the DNA. This proved again that, after

Card 2/4

treatment with urea, infectious activity is not due to free DNA. On the other hand, it has been known that the protein component isolated from the phage cannot cause phage reproduction in the bacteria. The only assumption is that was complex of the DNA with the protein has infectious activity. It was scrupulously proved that the active complexes mentioned are similar to the antigens of normal phage particles. The transition of 60-90% of activity into the precipitate could be achieved by centrifugation of virus preparations treated with urea as well as by separations of intact phages. The electron microscope showed that the above complex has corpuscular structure and that it is of about the same size as the intact phage. Figures 1 and 2 show that, apparently, urea destroys only the distal parts of the processes. Thus, the phage particles become incapable of depositing on normal bacteria. The inner part of the process also which consists of protein is uncovered by the urea effect. Further experiments with trypsin, which destroyed the uncovered part, brought about complete suppression of activity. Thus, the protein in the axis of the phage particle is necessary for the occurrence of the infectious activity of the preparations mentioned. There are 3 figures and 13 references.

Card 3/4

ASSOCIATION: Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamaley of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 10, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1959

KHESIN, Roman Beniaminovich; DUBININ, N.P., otv.red.; GORKIN, V.Z., red.izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Biochemistry of the cytoplasm] Biokhimiia tsitoplazmy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 288 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Dubinin).
(PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY)

BASS, I.A.; BROKER, T.N.; GOL'DFARB, D.M.; GORLENKO, Zh.M.; IL'YASHENKO, B.N.; NANKINA, V.P.; KHESIN, R.B.

Significance of proteins for the infectivity of bacteriophages treated with urea. Biokhimiia 25 no.2:360-367 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1, Institut biofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamaleya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(BACTERIOPHAGE) (UREA) (PROTEINS)

KHESIN R.V. (USSR)

"Acceptor Ribonucleic Acids and Amino Acids Activating Enzymes in Various Biological Systems"

Report presented at the 5th Int'l Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

KHESIN, R.B., doktor biologicheskikh nauk

Mechanism of biological synthesis of nucleic acids. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.3:254-259 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(Nucleic acids)

KHESIN, R.B.; GVOZDEV, V.A.; ASTAUROVA, O.B.

Nonspecificity of cytoplastic and nuclear tyrosin-activating enzymes and ribonucleic acid combining with tyrosin. Biokhimiia 26 no.5:807-816 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institute of Atomic Energy, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R, Moscow.

(TYROSIN) (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (ENZYMES)

KHESIN, R.B.; SHEMYAKIN, M.F.; GORLENKO, Zh.M.; BOGDANOVA, S.L.; AFANAS'YEVA, T.P.

RNA-polymerase in Escherichia coli B cells infected with T2 phage.
Biokhimiia 27 no.6:1092-1105 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni I.V.Kurchatova, Moskva.

SHEMYAKIN, M.F.; KHESIN, R.B.

Formation of complexes of messenger ribonucleic acid with desoxyribonucleic acid. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:937-940 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.P.Aleksandrovym.
(Nucleic acids)

KHESIN, R. V., SHEMYAKIN, M. F., GORLENKO, G. M., BASS, I. A., and PROZOROV, A. A.,

"Synthesis of specific RNA on Different Sites of the Phage T2 Chromosome in vivo and in vitro"

report submitted for the 11th Intl. Congress of Genetics, The Hague, Netherlands, 2-10 Sep 63

KHESIN, R.B.; GORLENKO, Zh.M.; SHEMYAKIN, M.F.; BASS, I.A.; PROZOROV, A.A.

Relation between protein synthesis and the regulation of the formation of messender DNA in the cells of Escherichia coli B during the development of T2-phage. Biokhimiia 28 no.6:1070-1086 N-D'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institute of Atomic Energy, Moscow.

KHESIN, R.B., doktor biolog. nauk

Mechanism of the biosynthesis of nucleic acids. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.11:66-70 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KHESIN, R.B.

Zh. A. Medvedev's "Protein biosynthesis and the problems of ontogeny."
Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no.5:150-152 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

KHESIN, R.B.

Centennial of genetics. Biokhimiia 30 no.5:1098-1103 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

KHESIN, R.B. (Moskva)

Role of proteins in regulating the biological activity of DNA.
Usp. sovr. biol. 59 no.1:12-32 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 24757-66 EWT(l)/ EWT(m)/T JK/RM

ACC NR: AP6015517 SOURCE CODE: UR/0221/65/059/001/0012/0032

AUTHOR: Khesin, R. B. (Moscow)

34
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Role of proteins in the regulation of the biological activity of DNA

SOURCE: Uspekhi sovremennoy biologii, v. 59, no. 1, 1965, 12-32

TOPIC TAGS: DNA, protein, RNA, genetics, biosynthesis, virus, bacteriophage

ABSTRACT: The nature of the action and chemical composition of depressors which block operator genes in connection with the synthesis of information RNA (m-RNA) according to the scheme of genetic regulation proposed by Jacob and Monot is discussed on the basis of a large amount of published data (11 USSR, 112 non-USSR refs). The author inclines to the view that the depressors are proteins, citing the results of his own work on the effects of inhibitors of protein synthesis (e.g., chloramphenicol) on virus and phage DNA, specifically in connection with investigations on T2 phage developing in E. coli B. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 111

Card 1/1 UDC

KHESIN, S., kand.istor.nauk

Seaman of the Revolution. Voen.znan. 39 no.10:8 O '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

KHESIN, S.M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3615

Atroshenko, Aleksey Petrovich, Georgiy Tikhonovich Obolduyev, and Semen Mikhaylovich Khesin

Izgotovleniye pokovok pod krivoshipnymi i vintovymi pressami (Forging on Crank and Percussion Presses) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 126 p. (Series: Bibliotechka kuznetsa-novatora, no. 5) 6,000 copies printed.

General Ed.: P.V. Kammev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Reviewer: Sh.N. Gil'denblat, Engineer; Ed.: B.O. Bange, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Varkovetskaya; Tech. Ed.: O.V. Speranskaya; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine-Building Technology (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): Ye.P. Naumov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for operators of forging presses, and may also be used as a textbook by technical personnel of forging shops attending secondary and higher technical schools.

Card 1/4

Forging on Crank and Percussion Presses SOV/56-5

COVERAGE: This issue contains basic information on modern methods of forging on crank and percussion presses, accompanied by discussion on the rational construction of dies in the manufacture of large and small lots. No personalities are mentioned. There are 13 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/4

ATROSHENKO, Aleksey Petrovich; OBOLDUYEV, Georgiu Tikhonovich; KHEYN, Saman Mikhaylovich; KAMNEV, P.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent, obshchiy red.; GIL'DENBLAT, Sh.H., insh., retsenzent; BAKH, B.O., insh., red.; VARKOVETSKAYA, A.I., red.izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn.red.

[Using crank and screw presses in forging] Izgotovlenie pokovok pod krivoshipnymi i vintovymi pressami. Pod red. P.V. Kamneva. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1958. 126 p. (Biblio-techka kuznetsa-novatora, no.5). (MIRA 12:2)
(Forging)

ANGERVAKS, Al'fred Ivanovich; KOLESNIKOV, Rudol'f Pavlovich; KHESIN, S.M., red.

[Precision flashless die forging of bevel gear] Bezobloinaia shtampovka konicheskikh zubchatykh koles s profilem zuba. Leningrad, 1964. 21 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KHESIN, S.S.

[Sailors of the fleet in the fight for Soviet rule] Voennye moriaki v bor'be sa vlast' sovetov, oktiabr' 1917 g.-mart 1918 g. Moskva, Voenno-morskoe izd-vo, 1953. 254 p. (MLR\ 7:1)

(Russia--Revolution, 1917-1921)

(Russia--Navy)

KHESIN, Ya. I.

"Experience of the Moscow Automobile Plant im. I. A. Likhachev in Calculating and Discovering Unused Productive Capacities."

Determining Productive Capacities in Machinery Manufacturing) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1957. 185 pp.

S/117/60/000/009/014/015
A004/A001

AUTHOR: Khesin, Ya. I.

TITLE: Once More on the Economic Effectiveness of the Modernization of Equipment

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1960, No. 9, pp. 37-38

TEXT: The author reports on the program of modernizing equipment being carried out at the Moskovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod imeni Likhacheva (Moscow Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev) and points out that, in the period from 1956 - 1958, the main aim of equipment modernization was the fulfilment of the production program, while the basic modernization trend was not determined. The modernization plan for 1960, on the contrary, considers an increase in labor productivity as the most important point. Since it is impossible to establish a common index of economic effectiveness, it is, according to the author, expedient to use several indices, which would serve as criteria of efficiency. They have not been taken hitherto into consideration, since it is impossible to express their effects by a percentage of labor efficiency, e. g. the extension of technological possibilities of the modernized equipment, improvement of

Card 1/2

ABULADZE, K.S.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye., redaktor; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Study of the reflex action of salivary and lacrimal glands] Izuchenie reflektornoi deiatel'nosti sliunnykh i sleznykh zhelez. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, 1953.106 p. (MLRA 7:9)
(Salivary glands)
(Lacrymal organs)

SHIKOV, Grigoriy Terent'yevich; ASHURKOV, Ye. D., redaktor; VINOGRADOV, N.A., redaktor; KHESIN, Ye. Ya., redaktor; YEVDOKIMOVA, Z.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Organization of medical services for workers in industrial enterprises; a lecture] Organizatsiia meditsinskogo obsluzhivaniia rabochikh promyshlennykh predpriiatii; lektsiia pod obshchei red. E.D.Ashurkova i N.A. Vinogradova. Moskva, Ges.izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1955. 40 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.

Absorption from foci isolated by adhesions in the abdominal cavity. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 40 no.9:73-74 S '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz kafedry gistologii (dir.-dotsent Yu.D. Ryzhkov)
(PERITONEUM,
exper. adhesion, absorp. of substances from area isolated by adhesions)
(ADHESIONS, experimental,
peritoneum, absorp. of substances from area isolated by adhesions)

KHESIN, Ya. Ye.:
Min Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

KHESIN, YA. Ye.: "Adhesions of the peritoneum (experimental-morphological investigation)." Min Health USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956.

KHESIN, Ya.E.

BRAUDE, A.I.; KHESIN, Ya.E.

"Atlas of microphotographs in normal histology and embryology" by L.I. Falin. Reviewed by A.I. Braude and IA.E. Khesin. Trudy Inst. okean. 23:130-132 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(PHOTOMICROGRAPHY) (HISTOLOGY) (FALIN, L.I.)

KHESIN, YA. YE.

VASILOV, S.I.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; pri uchastii L.V. Igumnovoy (Chita)

Use of electrodialysis for simultaneous fixation & decalcification of bone tissue. Arkh.pat. 20 no.3:80-82 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz kafedry fiziki (zav.-dotsent S.I. Vasilov) i kafedry gistologii (zav.-dotsent Ya.Ye. Khesin) Chitinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent Yu.D. Ryzhkov)

(BONE & BONES, anat. & histol.
simultaneous fixation & decalcification by electrodialysis (Rus)

17(4) SOV/20-126-1-48/62

AUTHORS: Khesin, Ya. Ye., Sarycheva, O. F., Mastyukova, Yu. N.

TITLE: Changes in the Volume of Nuclei of the Hep-2-culture Taking Place Under the Influence of Smallpox Vaccine (Izmeneniye ob"yemov yader kul'tury Hep-2 pod vliyaniyem virusa ospennoy vaktsiny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 175-178 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As is known, the dimensions of the cell nuclei of different organs in various species of animals are considerably constant (Refs 1-4). The nuclei of every species have a special size and cannot be smaller than that. These sizes are the first category of the volume of nuclei; nuclei of other cells of the species concerned, have the volumes 2, 4, 8, 16 times etc as big as category I. The variation curves of the volumes of nuclei calculated according to the usual methods of variation-statistics, have an unsymmetrically enlarged right section. This proves (Ref 5) the tendency towards enlargement of the cells, contrasted by a restricting action of the organism as a whole. If this action is stopped or reduced (by explantation, denervation, or

Card 1/3

Changes in the Volume of Nuclei of the Hep-2-culture Taking Place Under the Influence of Smallpox Vaccine

by chemical poisening and bacterial toxication as well as by malignization (Refs 5-9)), the cells grow a little. This may also occur temporarily or be functionally conditioned in glands. When they studied the subject mentioned in the title, the authors found a surprising enlargement of the cells (Fig 1). Figure 2 shows a symplast section in a single-layered Hep-2-culture after an infection with the virus given in the title. Figure 3 shows a variation curve of the volumes of nuclei. Figure 4 illustrates the mitotic activity in the infected cultures. From the achieved results the authors drew the following conclusions: 1) The cell nuclei of the breed mentioned in the title are enlarged by 13-17% under the influence of smallpox vaccine. 2) The mitotic activity is reduced due to the influence mentioned above. The number of the multinuclear elements increases. This leads to the formation of gigantic symplasts containing sometimes several hundreds of nuclei. 3) The formation of these symplasts takes place in relation with a diminution of their nuclei to about half of their size. This seems to prove the development of the symplasts caused by amitosis of

Changes in the Volume of Nuclei of the Hep-2-culture Taking Place Under the Influence of Smallpox Vaccine

nuclei without being followed by a zytotomy. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 19 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut preparatov protiv poliomielita (Moscow Scientific Research Institute for Preparations Against Poliomyelitis)

PRESENTED: January 21, 1959, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1959

Card 3/3

KIESIN, I.E.; GULEVICH, M.N.

Karyometric investigation of the cytopathic effect of poliomyelitis virus in leukaemic cell cultures. Acta virol.Engl.Ed.Praha 4 no.5: 311-319 S '60.

1. The Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Poliomyelitis Prophylactics, Moscow.
(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES culture)
(LEUKEMIA)

ANDZHAPARIDZE, O.G.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; AMCHENKOVA, A.M.; STEPANOVA, L.G.

Study of the properties of Cynomologus monkey heart cells by inoculation into immunized monkeys and re-explantation. Vop. virus. 5 no.3:351-359 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut preparatov protiv poliomiyelita.

(NEOPLASMS) (VIRUSES)

KHESIN, I. E.; GENDON, Yu.Z.; LEVENBUK, I. S.; ROZINA, E. E.

Morphological characterization of poliomyelitis in monkeys infected with Sabin's attenuated strains. Acta virol.Engl.Ed.Praha 5 no.3: 133-136 My '61.

1. The Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Virus Preparations, Moscow.

(POLIOMYELITIS immunol)

GENDON, Yu. Z.; KHESIN, Ya. E.; ROZINA, E. E.; MARCHENKO, A. T.

Investigations into the viraemia caused by Sabin's attenuated poliovirus strains. Acta virol.Engl.Ed.Praha 5 no.4:201-209 Jl '61.

1. The Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Virus Preparations, Moscow.

(POLIOMYELITIS immunol)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; KARAKUYUMCHAN, M.K.

"Viral etiology of human leukemias" by V.M.Bergol'ts. Reviewed by IA.E.Khesin, M.K.Karakuiumchan. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:241-242 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

(LEUKEMIA) (VIRUSES) (BERGOL'TS, V.M.)

VORONINA, F.V.; PILLE, E.R.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.

Cytological and cytochemical study of kidney cell cultures from monkeys infected with simian viruses. Vop. virus. 6 no.6:710-716 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.
(VIRUSES) (MONKEYS)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.

Effect of cultivation conditions on the size of cell nuclei in single-layer tissue cultures. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.1:208-210 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (CELL NUCLEI)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.

Dimensions of cell nuclei in the developmental cycle of single-layer tissue cultures. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.1:226-229 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.

(CELL NUCLEI) (TISSUE CULTURE)

GENDON, Yu.Z.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; MARCHENKO, A.T.

Reversion of the genetic characteristics of the vaccine strains of Sabin's poliomyelitis virus by means of in vitro and in vivo passage. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:84-101 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

KHESIN, Ya. Ye.

Disintegrating swelling of the cell nuclei of tissue cultures in viral inoculation. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus; prep. 2:261-279 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; SUSHKOV, F.V.; MITIN, M.I.

Single-layer cell culture of the kidney of a cow's embryo under normal cultivation conditions and when inoculated with the smallpox virus. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2:280-295 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; PORUBEL', L.A.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.

Morphological study of the cytopathogenic effect of the measles virus on human transplanted HEp-1 and amnion cell cultures. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2: 305-315 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; AMCHENKOVA, A.M.; ORLOVA, T.G.

Histochemical study of a human embryonic lung in situ and in explantation by the method of single-layer tissue cultures. Trudy Mosk. nauch.-issl. inst. virus. prep. 2: 340-347 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

KHESIN, YA. E.; GHENDON, YU. Z.

Karyometric investigation on the interference phenomenon of polioviruses in tissue culture. Acta virol. (Praha)[Eng] 6 no.4:297-301 Jl '62.

1. The Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Viral Preparations, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

(POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES) (TISSUE CULTURE)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; VORONINA, F.V.; PILLE, E.R.

Sizes of the cell nuclei in normal monostratal cultures of monkey kidney tissue and in those spontaneously infected with viruses. Vop.virus 7 no.5:602-606 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (CELL NUCLEI) (VIRUSES)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.

Changes in the dimensions of the cell nuclei of single-layer tissue cultures in the cytopathic action of viruses. Vop. virus. 7 no.6:643-649 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

(VIRUSES) (CELL NUCLEI)

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; SUSHKOV, F.V.; MITIN, N.I.

Dimensions of the cell nuclei in monostratal tissue cultures of cow and swine embryonal kidneys. TSitologiia no.1:43-51 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya patogistologii Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta virusnykh preparatov.
(CELL NUCLEI) (TISSUE CULTURE)

MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; SUMAROKOV, A.A.; POKUBEL', L.A.

Nature of intracellular inclusions in measles. Vop. virus. 8 no.1:27-31 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.
(MEASLES VIRUSES) (PATHOLOGY, CELLULAR)

KHESIN, Ya.E.; GUMENNIK, A.E.; AMCHENKOVA, A.M.

Karyometric investivation on the effect of ectromelia virus on cell cultures. Acta virol. 8 no.5:443-447 S '64.

1. Virological Laboratory, G[illegible]aya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow; and Chair of Virology, Central Institute for Post-graduate Training of Physicians, Moscow.

SEMENOV, B.F.; STEPANOV, G.M.; ROZINA, E.E.; GENDON, Yu.Z.; CHERNOS, V.I.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.

Spontaneous viruses in white mice similar to tick-borne encephalitis viruses. Vop. virus. 9 no.2:169-173 Mr-Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov.

KHESIN, Ya.Ye., GENDON, Yu.Z.

On the mechanism of cytopathic disintegration swelling of nuclei by viruses. Vop. virus 9 no.4:408-411 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei AMN SSSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh preparatov Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; GINSBURG, N.N.; FEDOTOVA, Yu.M.

Karyometric study of the cell response of single-layer tissue cultures of human embryo to infection by vaccinal strains of bacteria. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:1190-1192 O '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamaleya AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Bakulevym.

KHESIN, Ya. Ye.; SUSHKOV, F.V.

Effect of the replacement of nutrient medium on the average size of cell nuclei in a monolayer tissue culture. TSitologiia 7 no.5:601-607 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Laboratoriya tsitopatologii, otdel virusologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted June 12, 1964.

KHESIN, Ya.E.; MENTKEVICH, L.M.

Karometry investigations on the effect of interferon on monolayer cultures of chick embryo cells. Acta virol. (Praha) [Eng.] 9 no.2:190 Mr '65.

1. The Gamaleya Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, U.S.S.R., Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.